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THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15, 1848. At a moment when every thing, excepting the rumors of further disturbances being fermenting and coming to a head in Ireland, is still and quiet in the civil and political affairs of Great Britain as home, the Chercon assumes a militant attitude, and the Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Pullports) places himself in opposition to the congregation of one of the parish churches in the city of Exeter, end gives rise to a disturbance in a Christian temple which ald have disgraced the hustings of one of our most disorderly elections, and which has never been exceeded, we hope never paralleled, (during the -celebration of the rites of religion,) in any civilized community. The scenes lately exhibited in St. Sidwell's Church, Exeter, are little more (except in violence) than a repetition of what took place there during the winter of 1844-5, when the Rev. Mr. COURTENAY, the then incumbent of the parish, persisted in preaching in his surplice, against the strong feeling of his congregation, who regarded it as contrary to the usual practice of the Church of England, at least in modern times, and savoring of Popery. In doing this, Mr. COURTENAY was supported by the Bishop. The people appeared by thousands to hoot the preacher in the streets; St. Sidwell's Church became little better than a bear garden. Such scenes ensued that the Mayor of moved the Bishop to advise Mr. Countenay to " give way to the civil authorities, and not to persist in wearing his surplice in the pulpit." COURTENAY submitted, the surplice was abandoned, and peace was restored. But now St. Sidwell's

If after this we have not a repetition in various parts of the country of the disgraceful scenes in St. right reverend Bishop of that diocese. The feeling excited in the public mind by such events must we one of sorrow that such an institution as the Church of England, endowed with such potentialigloriously with our national traditions and history, should betray so many symptoms indicative of its gradual approximation to a state in which it will be almost powerless for good or evil; and this chiefly owing to its want of sympathy with the great mass of men and of events around it.

So much for the only excitable business we have at home. But, alas, if we look abroad we shall find, from almost every point of the compass, tidings of war, revolt, or disaffection in our colonies ! This is a subject which presses hard upon the attention of our legislators, and will require early and vigorous measures to correct. I am afraid no one can say the following sketch of the position of the leading British colonies is over-colored. And, first, as respects friends of peace that Lord DALHOUSIE's rule would be distinguished beyond that of his predecessors by the promotion of agriculture and commerce, the progress of internal improvement, and the avoidance of demestic or external wars. The present disturbances are serious; no one can tell how far they will extend, or how soon or how long it will be before peace is restored. The last news was

very discouraging.

Another of our Eastern possessions, and second only in importance to the company's territories, Ceyton, has been in a state of armed revolt against the government of Lord Tookington, originating in the imposition of some unpopular taxes upon dogs and guns, which the natives declare to be indispensable in a country overrun by wild elephants and other animals. The insurrection has, of course, been crushed, although not without an importation of additional troops from Bombay.

The MAURITIOS, another of our Eastern possessions, although not in a state of revolt, is only not so from a sense of prudence, and not from any affection to the British authority. The newspapers of the island denounce, in language which amounts to what in Ireland would be called treason, the extravagance and oppression of the British Govern-

Coming westward, we find the extensive colonies at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, which would give room enough for our whole population, a prey to civil war between the Government and its Dutch subwith the Kaffirs, we should have had peace in South Africa, and indeed England ought to have peace tures costs her a million and a half sterling. But we have managed to create a new enemy there in the persons of the Dutch peasantry. These people had abandoned their homes and the graves of their fathers, and emigrated with their flocks and herds beyond the settled portion of the British territory. They were followed by the Government authorities to demand their oath of allegiance to the British Queen. One battle has been the consequence. We know not how many more will folow. Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH did not greatly err when he described the Cape as being the Bri-

In the Mediterranean we find the lonian Islands, the possession of which costs us as much every year as the whole amount of our exports to them in 1844, (about £130,000,) for military alone, in a state of armed resistance to our authority, which the presence of about twenty-five hundred English troops was not more than sufficient to subdue.

And if we cross the Atlantic, we have not much to boast of in the state of our colonies beyond your northern boundaries. Can we depend upon the tranquillity of CANADA and her sister provinces! Is not even NEWFOUNDLAND inclined to be restive! And what shall we say of our principal tropical island, Jamaica? Is she not threatening to stop the wheels of Government by refusing to vote the supplies! And have not the local authorities of GUIANA actually done so ? Are not all our sugar colonies which possess local Governments likely to take the same course! The cry of "No taxasome of the colonies which are without legislative

But have we yet got to the end of it? Are we sure that we know the worst? As the Manchester Ex-

greater part of which seem to adoit as their leading or Cavaignac. principle, the spending of as muci English money as possible. We have little dont that the ery for Carlist bands which traverse it, and fill it with population to be trusted with universal suffrage! retention of such points, and the expense attending such retention, belongs to the home commercial Representative government appears to be at a hour increases its threatening appearance. The policy and not to the colonial.

Perhaps some of your readers may suppose that I have been occasionally too hard upon the eating ed, and freedom of every kind trodden under the literary or theatrical. propensities of the Corporation of London. Let iron heel of the Croats. And in BERLIN the King the following extracts from a late article in the Daily has issued a proclamation removing the Constituent News help to evidence that I have not overcolored

"The world has witnessed many unaccountable forms of government la its time, but none that for strangeness Part of the Assembly, however, will not remove surpasse that of the city of London. Some governments from Berlin at the King's bidding, and have renew-Egypt; some by pageantry, like the Persian dynastics; some by myst rious secresy, like that of Venice; but London is Exeter feared for the safety of the city, and at last government, such as the judicial, the police, &c., they discharge by deputy, but eat they must in their own proper persons, and eat they do on a scale that is astounding to ordinary capacities. The citizen of Landon cats his way to the lower grades of civic dignity; he eats his way up through them to the highest; and the chief magistrate's year of office is spent in London commences by being enrolled in a company; he works his way up till he becomes a member of its council; he then gets himself elected an alderman; and in due rotation he parts of the country of the disgraceful scenes in St. then gets himsen elected an anomala, and the serves his ap-Sidwell's, at Exeter, it will not be the fault of the comes to be Lord Mayor. In the company, he serves his apthe possession of funds, the accumulated beauests of conturies of which a moderate portion is devoied to the maintenance of consumed in eating and drinking. It is as much as even the ties for good, and connected so intimately and so practised gobblers and swillers of these companies can do youngest member must face his twelve luxurious dinners annually, and the councillors their weekly gormandizings at the least. The mayor and addermen must cut their corporation dinners, and their company dinners also. And as the aggre gate stomachs of any one company generally prove inadequatto get through their year's eating in the course of the year, the memoers of the various companies, with a self devotion that is truly magnanimous and effecting, mutually assist each whole year of dinners. The annual labors of a true civic sta-mach are to the feats of Heliogabalus as the labors of

Hencetas were to the toils of ordinary mortals.

"It is, however, much to be desired, that the civic dignitaries of Loolon would devise some way of spending their curour empire in the East. The latest intelligence from of education, or other purposes worthy of the rulers of the INDIA dispels the fond hopes entertained by the capital of England, might agreeably diversify the monotony of feasts which were reta ned."

The Constitution of the French Republic was promulgated at Pages on Sunday last with much pomp, and without the occurrence of a single untoward circumstance, if we except the state of the weather, which was very unpropinous. The "sky was overcast, the morning lowered," and M. de MARRAST delivered the new law from the front of the Tuileries amidst a snow storm. Louis Naro-LEON was not present at the celebration; he is supposed to have left Paris, influenced by an opinion that his presence might lead to expressions and conduct on the part of his supporters subversive of or-der and decorum. He is already giving himself airs of importance, keeping himself aloof from the people, transacting ail his business through his ousin, who acts as a sort of prime minister to him; holding levees, granting audiences, contracting loans, &c. A list of his intended cabinet has found its

way into circulation. It is as follows: M. TRIERS, Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Fould, Minister of Finance. M. Oudinor, Minister of War. M. DUPETTIT THOURS, Minister of Marine.

M. LEON FAUCHER, Minister of Commerce.

This is, in fact, the Cabinet presented by Louis PHILIP to the people as a peace-offering on the 24th It will be strange if it should be presented again ten months afterwards by the nephew of Napoleon, as struck deep root, if even the blanders of its friends jects. We hoped that, the business being settled President of the republic, and accepted by the peothere; for her war with these poor uncivilized creatives, for her war with these poor uncivilized creatives, this programme will not be realized so far as son to those which will arise in Germany. The cottage again—how then could it be said that the army was more costs her a million and a half sterling. But respects M. Thiers, for he has declared within the levisting costs to which we have alluded are a sum, not the people?" respects M. Thiers, for he has declared within the existing ones, to which we have alluded, are a sumlast week that he will not take office under Louis ple of them. Napoleon. It was a strange observation made by

> it had adopted Prince Louis Bonaparte. He did not hold ever from any part of ITALY. the Club accountable for this feeling of the nation."

ed President of the Assembly by a vote of 378, cessary. while his Bonapartist opponent received only 144; although it was said a few days before that he would

aminer says, "we dread the arrival of news from tions of the people at large that they will perpetrate | The railroad panic appears to have nearly sub- progress. The place of the conferences would seen be chosen: our distant possessions, because we feel how help- such a bitter practical satire upon it as to elect to the lessly we are exposed to all the consequences of Chief Magistracy a man whose name only carries ed satisfactory satements of their affairs, and shares "Prussia had, on the advice which France had given, reathe acts of others, over whom it is impossible that weight with it, that name being associated with the are rapidly rising again in the market. we can exercise any control." Look at our dis- actual downfall of republicanism and the re-establishtant colonies in New Zealand, Australia, and ment of an absolute monarchy, in the person of his the clergy throughout the country are addressing CHINA. But it would be unwise to speculate upon uncle. We have never supposed that the Prench their flocks on lehalf of the claims of Cavaignac to possible evils, when we are surrounded by those republic would have a very enduring existence; the Presidency; the Bishop of Quimper, a very which are positive. Nor, in the present state of but, if Louis Napoleon be elected to the Presidency, influential ecclesiastic, has written a circular to his our home population, when more han every tenth we think that its duration will be short indeed; and clergy, urging their exertions in favor of the Geneperson is a pauper, can we be indifferent to the so think (no doubt) M. Thiers and hundreds of ral. A late pumphlet upon the state of France enormous annual drain of money which arises from his political party, who support the Prince for that says that two-thirds of the people are in a state of between forty and fifty colonial esablishments; the reason, and for no other, in preference to Lamartine complete ignorance, and more than one-fourth com-

colonial reform will be heard not session in the bloodshed and strife, the people looking on in utter Berlin has been declared in a state of siege, and British Parliament; whether those who may raise indifference as to whether Isabella or Montemo- the King maintains all his purposes inexorably. it will adopt ADAM SMITH's notice or not, we can- LIN be their sovereign, or NARVAEZ or CABRERA The dominant party is carrying matters with a high to be brought forward in the open day of publicity, and it not say; but we think there is nuch truth in the their executioner. The rumor that Spain is about hand in VIENSA. General MESSENHAUSER, the following extract from his Wealth of Nations: "In to sell Cuba to the United States has obtained be-gallant commander of the national guard has been order to render any province dvantageous to the lief here, because it is very well known that MARIA shot, and so his ROBERT BLUM, the bookseller at empire to which it belongs, i ought to afford in Christina and Narvaez would sell or pawn any Leipsic, a man of first-rate talent, and for popular time of peace a revenue to the public, sufficient thing and pocket the money. However, some peo- eloquence unequalled in Germany. BLUM was the not only for defraying the whole expense of its ple here, who remember the cry of " Polk and Ore- popular representative from his native city to the peace establishment, but for contributing its pro-portion to the support of the general government Cuba" is a blast from the same party political trum-What a revolution the adoption pet in 1848. The financial affairs of Spain are in tical disturbances, others that he had been a princiof this principle would make in the colonial policy a deplorable condition, and there are great divisions pal fomenter of them—the latter is the more proof Great Britain! Yet who can gainsay its cor- in the Cabinet upon the subject, MM. Mon and exchess? . We are not now speaking of such places Piran continuing a systematic opposition to Gen. throughout Germany. as Gibraltar, Malta, St. Helena, or Ascension; the NARVAEZ, and it is supposed that the former can command a majority in the Spanish Congress.

> Assembly to Brandenburgh, and persisting in his determination to keep the Ministerial power in the hands of his uncle, the Duke of Brandenburgh. ed their sittings in another place, after having been driven out, under protest, of their usual place of meeting by General WRANGEL, at the head of an armed force. The civic or burgher guard has taken this portion of the Assembly under its protection, and the King has in consequence ordered the disarming and dissolving of the guard. The portion of the Assembly which continues its session at Berlin has passed some very strong resolutions, impeaching the new Ministers as traitors to their counry, and appointing a committee of eight to consider and report upon the expediency of refusing supplies, in case the Crown should persist in its resoution. Both these motions were passed unani- Revolution, near the half, they surrendered their petition to mously. The burgher or civic guard have also been a commissary, and retreated, clacking and declaiming with was orninously quiet. It will be well if it continue so until the close of this letter.

apture of Vienna by this General and his Croatian allies is compared by the Germans to the sack of Magdeburg by Tilly. The latter city held out for rights. The armies and generals of Austria acted in both cases the part of the executioner and the oppressor. The sack of Magdeburg, however, in-

We scarcely know wh at FRANKFORT. For the first time that we have obto military matters and maritime affairs. The whole in the hands of the central Power, which will re-Assembly appeared to be approved of by a large all, and salutary for some of your readers. their proper functions before the central power can ruptions.

M. TRIERS, in his speech at the Club of the Rue ITALY have been resumed. It is supposed that amendment-"the exclusion from the office of President of all de Poictiers, on the 6th instant, when he said : Brussels will be the place of meeting. One diffi- the members of the families which had reigned in France." "France has been governed, since the 24th of February, in culty still remains. Austria has proposed a Con- This was understood, on all habds, to be levelled at Napelcon such a manner as to fill it with uncessiness, and to oppress it gress of all the European Powers; France and En- Louis. The Minister of the Interior resisted it, on good general with misery. France-offlicted, alarmed, and importrish- gland desire a conference between England, France, grounds, and was about to explain the particular motives of the ed -sought a name opposed to the measures pursued by the Austria, Sardinia, and the other Italian Powers executive branch, in whose name he spoke, when Cavaignac Government since the 24th of February, and for that reason which are interested. There is nothing new what- entered the house, and immediately made a sign that induced

Now, what is this but saying, in so many words, has made peace with Circassia; nothing is mentioned umbrige even to the conservatives, and has been has bly centhat France is weary of a republican form of govern- about the terms. It is said that the Russian troops ared in the journals. He seemed under personal excitement ment, and that the choice of the people has fallen will be withdrawn from Circassia, and that an army Admit a brief quotation: apon Louis Napoleon because he was opposed to, of from two to three hundred thousand men will be that form of government? The last news from Paris is, however, more favorable to the cause of must be great dread of revolutionary movements in Gen. CAVAIGNAC. M. MARRAST has been re-elect- those countries to render such precautions ne- France. Eight months since such a proposition would have

November 16 .- Up to Saturday last 1.064 cases of Cholera had been reported in Great Britain, of Paris press is in favor of Prince Louis, but the peo-ple of the provinces have determined, it is said, to teach the people of the capital that Paris is no longer France. It is certain that, in many of the provinces in May, 1847, the quantity admitted was 3,083 lbs.; Surely where a formight ago Louis Napoleon was very the progress made among the lower classes in habits nuch in the ascendant, Gen. Cavaignac is now cer- of temperance, is not counterbalanced by an intain of a majority of votes. It is any body's elec- crease of that most deleterious of all practices-

paratively so, and that not more than one fourteenth bable. His execution will cause a great sensation

NOVEMBER 17 .- No news whatever from Paris. The storm has not yet burst at BERLIN, but every very low ebb in both Austria and Prussia. At execution of Blum at Vienna is confirmed, that of VIENNA the National Assembly has been suppress- MESSENHAUSER is doubted. Nothing new either

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE

OF LITTELL'S LIVING AGE .- (R. WALSH, ESQ.)

Paris, Notenzer 9, 1848. Since Thursday last nothing has happened in the streets worth a memorandum ; on that day, some three hundred and more women, calling themselves wives and other relatives of the deported insurgents, were persuaded to congregate and march to the National Assembly with a petition for the resto ration of the dearly-beloved and hardly-used absentees. Considering how common polygamy is in their sphere of life, in this capital, they may have represented only a few scores of cummoned in numbers ; and symptoms of uncesiness, if not bies. The police intercepted the ladies, on the Bridge of the emocracy. The united foreign clubs in Paris promulgate

trays itself in their tone and new arrangement. ries of Localon would devise some way of spending their runplus revenues more consonant to the tastes and habits of the
age than mere esting and drinking. A little attention devoted
occasionally to the patronage of the liberal arts, the promotion
of education, or other purposes worthy of the rulers of the
capital of England, might agreeably diversify the monotomy of meant to persuade and good the laboring classes into fresh inpolicy of the Constituent Central Assembly. It is surrection. Many passages wrought the conservative majority have, in the Courtier Français of the 7th instant, an account making tolerably rapid progress with the new constitution, having completed those parts which relate attended his atocious doctrines and phrases; the Mountain vociferated applease. Some of the "Extreme Left," how-German army will in future be almost exclusively ever, protested that they did not allow themselves so dangerous a latitude of tenets and counsels for the million. Dufaure, gulate its movements with a view to the general interests of Germany, not as subservient to the particular views of any individual German court. What the few workm t in the house. You have, annexed to this is strange in the proceedings of the Frankfort Par- epistle, a translation of it, made for the Living Age, and also inment is, that the arbitrary proceedings of the the short speect of another workman, in support of the fa- which they had seized at the royal stables, who led the way

majority of its members : even M. Von Gagern | On Saturday, a the Assembly, deep concern and consider. appears disposed to take part with the King of able agitation were produced by a proposed exception, in favor to the Place de la Bastille, and the Column of July, where Prussia against his Parliament. Nor are the of the army and navy, from the clause in the constitution proceedings at Vienna protested against so strong- which declares public functionaries ineligible as representaly as was hoped and expected. However, very lives. Colonel AMBERT grew for too earnest in pleading for the "expiatory sacrifice." Here are two paragraphs, closely acute politicians affect to see a correct policy the military men; he uttered passionately what might disoffect translated, of this official report : " As the procession adin this course. They say the Prussian and and inflame the army, now the main dependence of the cause vanced on the boulevards, it was joined by a host of drum-Austrian and other local legislatures must be of social order and endurable government. You may judge of mers of the several legions of guards, who beat enthusiastisubdued, or at least kept within the exercise of the spirit of his harangue by a short extract and the inter- cally warlike marches. An immense and half-frantic con-

be strong enough to legislate for United Germany ; "Now, gentlemen, (said the gallant colonel,) you have to and that the more Prussia and Austria are accustomed to see themselves represented in a German your palace, and never to enter within. (Movement.) You points of which hung court-dresses and liveries in tatters, of February, and rejected by them with contempt. Parliament the more will they become familiar with pave been often told that the people in the cottages awaited your decision, but I tell you now that the people in the bar-recks are looking with anxiety to what you shall resolve. struck deep root, if even the blanders of its friends are made thus the means of strengthening it. The Yes, that is the people—the true people! (Marks of denial.) ple. Yet stranger things than this have occurred difficulties between State and general rights which The man who was in the cottage yesterday will be in the barin the interval. If words have any meaning, how- occasionally arise with you, are nothing in compari-

> The question was postponed to the period of emeting the The Anglo-French mediation in the affairs of organic laws. A still stronger commotion accompanied an the minister to call his chief into the tribune. The manner of From Russia we have a rumor that the Emperor Cavaignac—rather abrupt and commander or camp like—gave

"The measure proposed is one directed against an individuappeared natural enough, now it is no longer so, and for my part I frankly and lously proclaim that I consider it highly objectionable. The Assembly has solumnly decided that the election of the President of the republic shall be made by direct not be a candidate, feeling that he had no chance of success. The declaration of a part of the press in appears to be stationary, neither increasing nor difavor of Louis Napoleon is not a very strong symptom in his favor; for whilst eighteen provincial papers have so declared themselves, more than eighty of the most respectable advocate the cause of Gen.

The declaration of a part of the press in favor of Louis Napoleon is not a very strong symptom in his favor; for whilst eighteen provincial papers have so declared themselves, more than eighty of the most respectable advocate the cause of Gen.

The declaration of a part of the press in minishing. It does not excite much attention, all call on the Assembly to reject the mendment of M. A. Though almost every body seems to be living a good deal upon role, and with more than usual precaution. The deaths in the metropolis during the last five months, the Assembly has thought fit to entrust me with the management of affairs; for five months to make the country placed its confidence of the most respectable advocate the cause of Gen. Cavaignne. It is true that the greater part of the week were 1,165, being 11 above the average of the dence, now that wish has become more arcent, and the country

Cavatenac observed, besides, on the floor, "The choice of France will prove whether she be republican or not."

The sitting of the day before vesterday was throughout one of sensation vehemently manifested. The Executive was suremoned by a member to elucidate the foreign policy and pros-

dered to the grand duchy of Posen the necessary amount of liberty and independence which it had a righ, to claim. Her duchy of Sculeswig. In Sicily, ais , the French Government to arrest the horrors of civil war. As to Cormany, the Govern-ment would follow up that principle of domocratic fraternity which had up to the present time guided its conduct. The yes; speck.") Chizens, I think the republic should not take ment would follow up that principle of domocratic fraternity most delicate question at present was certainly that of the out-break of Vienna, but he boped that the good sense of the people would perceive that democratic principles could be can ried out without such wild appeals to force. Now, more than peace was gaining ground, and peace, he felt convinced, would be the result of the negotiations now going on with the various Governments. They would soon be sufficiently advanced would then be clearly seen on what principles the Frenc. Government had acted. For his part, he should await with conficence the judgment of the Assembly. [Hear, hear; cries of

"The order of the day.]
"The order of the day was then pronounced."

The Executive and the majority of the Assembly become every day more and more averse to war. The revolutionary fanatics cry for war, and at the same time for a reduction of the regular army. It is announced that about fifty thousand of the troops, who will have completed their terms of service on the 1st of January next, will be dismissed to their homes of work from the State, which was once recognised, upon the at that period. Such may be the intention new ; I doubt the accomplishment. The Assembly have passed the constitution, and decided that there shall be no prorogation. Cavaigneed their employer. For what you may ask. To not assured them that if they should resolve to separate for a go and receive in the national workshops half of what they few weeks, as suggested, he would be responsible for the earned before. I know that of this number the majority maintenance of public tranquillity; there was no ground of maintenance of public tranquillity; there was no ground of apprehension. The condition of affairs—the aspect of the horizon—affect all reflecting observers, more than any assurances, however sincere, of the energetic General. Every one regards the election of President—especially the triumph of regards the election of President—especially the triumph of the Bonapartes—as a crisis pregnant with all sorts of peril for taste for lebor is lost much sooner than it is acquired; thereliberty and domestic order. On Sunday next the city of Pa- fore Providence would maintain it in us by necessity. It is ris is to celebrate on the Place de la Concorde the promulga- necessity which makes good workmen, as it is good conduct tion of the constitution; a hundred thousand frames are voted for the ceremonial; a hundred and fifty thousand troops and |. guards will defile before the Assembly.

dred and fifty thousand inhabitants. It is probable that we shall soon hear that they have been occupied by the victorious classes have the right to claim work from the Government is a husbands. Information of the design was quickly conveyed to the officers charged with the protection of the deliberative Austrian empire are Sclavonians, now the support and hope do for his children, that they have no right to demand as a body; the military postswere strengthened; police-rergoints of the house of Hapsburg. The heroes by whom the Prince | right ! You will say that nature puts into the heart of paof Lamberg, the envoy and commander sent from Vienna to Well! that which nature has not put into the hearts of manu-Pesth, was murdered, scaked their red flag in the pool of his facturers see has placed in their interest. There is no comblood, and dragged the corpse through the streets by a rope parison between the work done by operatives who esteem their

orbidden to surrender their arms, and directed to characteristic animation and power of longs. Eight or ten of use should be made of the palace of the Tuileries. It cannot lefend themselves to the last drop against all at- the sympathizers and insigntors, who hope to bring about a be so eltered as to accommodate the National Assembly. A empts to disarm them -a defence to be sanctioned riot, are in prison. Generally the public ways have been, project is mentioned of appropriating it to the expection of by a vote and decree of the Assembly. The city night and day, as tranquil and sate as could be desired. The the works of the living French artists. At present it is occufate of the insurrection in Vienna, so fully crushed and duly pied, in great part, as barracks. Before the revolution of ponished, evidently disheariens and restrains our anarchists; February it was more or less illuminated every evening, for VIENNA remains much in the same state as it has the Executive Government and the Assembly cannot conceal the royal entertainments, and furnished a beautiful sectacle, een since the entrance of Windischeratz. The their satisfaction; in immense plurality of the French would seen from the windows and balconies on the Rue de Rivoli. rejoice in the entire discomfiture of what is called the German Now there is but one light, a lamp on the side of the garden. The gloomy outline of the vast front is alone discernible. How is condolence with their brothren at Vienna and continued reli- it republican to devastate such splendid historical mosuments? the freedom of religion; the former for political ance on the Husgarians; their disconcertion, however, be- In February fine stories were told, and credited, of the forbearance of the multitude that seized possession on the 24th. Legislative maters, within the week, possess significances but the palace was, in fact, entirely pillaged and ravaged. and weight. On the 2d inst., in the adjourned discussion of The Minister of the Interior, Senard, in spec has in the Asder sentence of the criminal courts for the spoliation. We following terms: signed by a number of " actors and witnesses" of the "last a memento of their victory. They then put a drummer at their head, and paraded it, with frantic shouts and cries, from the Place de la Concorde : thence to the Boulevarde, by the the said throne, "the last for France," was committed to the flames, in the midst of the people, eager to witness and enjoy course accompanied the throne, chanting the Marsellaise and other patriotic hymne, and rending the air with their cries. pieces of meat, bread, and lard, from the royal kitchen, slices of Louis Philippe, as the crazy Paris lads called them, while they flourished bottles of wine, half-emptied, in their hands. The throne was set on the pavement as each barricade on the boulevards was reached, and served then for all sorts of fun and harangue. While the auto da-fe was enacted at the column, the procession moved round in a fantastic way, dancing and leaving; the whole episode of the throne was pic-Our moderate French politicians are not edified by the

nonors which are stated to have been paid to HECKER, the German republican, in the American Union. He led his misguided followers to certain defeat, hundreds of them per shed; and then the hero published his adieus to Germany, and sought security for himself beyond the sees. The Gerwho excite insurrection abroad as a stimulus for it at home. They are closely banded and unremittingly active. You will observe that they had delegates in the radical Congress opened at Berlin on the 26th ultimo-an assemblage whose doctrines and address caused the esercion just practised by the nob on the Constituent Assembly, and that decisive struggle in on going ashore, mounted upon the elephant's head to direct Prussia, between insatiable anar by and the military power of this course in his accustomed manner. The elephant, possibly the Government, of which we daily expect to hear, We read | aware that he had arrived in a free country, proceeded with regret that delegates from German political associations with regret that delegates from German political associations violence through the window of a glass and china store, makein the United States had appeared in the Berlin clubs. The ling considerable have with the contents; not satisfied, howless you get of German socialism the better. The present ever, with this performance, he entered the store, but the apconflict of the races, in Europe, administer to Americans a pearance of things there not suiting his lordship, he test and strong lesson against combinations or segregations of them on walked into the bonded warehouses of Mr. Driggs, in West strong lesson against communations of segregation becomes a street. The clerks and book servers not tending the assistance of the Atlantic. As soon as a foreigner becomes a gave him plenty of room, when the keeper, with the assistance of the Atlantic. connexion or co-operation with political parties and agency him until evening, when he was conducted to the monagenteabroad ; he may, and he will, retain his sympathies, of course ; but clubs and missions, Irish, German, or others, violate the new relations of feelty and nationality, and serve to involve gratitude and primary devotion. Were I a member of either House of Congress, I would propose a change in the natupects of the Government. The Minister of Foreign Affairs tolization laws; by which the citizen of foreign birth, who de-

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, SITTING OF THURSDAY, Nov. 2. 1 public to provide work.

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES : However profound may be the knowledge of those who appear in this tribune, and how great soever their eloquence, they can only give you their own opinion upon the questions debated in this Assembly. If I have no elequence, permit me, at least, to give you my views. tpon itself the task of providing work for all: in so doing a great and lasting danger will be created; the result will be that all the workmen who are scattered over France will leave sufficiency of wages or any slight anger, to fleck to the mewhich are already overstocked with the working population. If a workman becomes discontented with his employer, because he does not think himself sufficiently appreciated—
"Very well," says he, "I will go and fied work somewhere else; the republic owes me this, and n'ust give it me?" and forthwith he starts for Paris. ("Very well.") What could the republic do with all the workmen who would thus rush to the capital? Could it give work to every one according to his trade? Could it employ shoemakers, clockmakers, to make shoes and clocks? No! It could give only the labor of leveiling the ground, of the pick-exe and the shovel, which is another word for entire idleness. The workmen would soon lose their love of labor; for, allow me to say, gentlemen, that the relish for work is only preserved by use and babit;

once lost, it is hard to regain.

Would you wish an example of the fatal effects of the right men, who gained from three to four france a day; when the national ateliars were opened the greater part of these workwhich makes them prosper.

it is only from prudence, not that I do not sympathize with the working classes. It is not material for me to repeat it The Hungarien capital, Pesih, and the town of Bode, on the opposite bank of the river, have, together, about a bun-

ly, on a third commerction, there were one hundred and elethose who require it, the State should allow the right of exwould give you the same reasons to support my opinion; but who speaks to you; it is a laborer who has passed his life in found by those who seek it earnestly. Should that happen, then the State could interpose, and its interest would assure

Citizen Annu was followed by Citizen Petteriza in the

Citizens: I shall say but a few words in reply to the speech of the orater who has just left the tribune. You have only to hours of the royal throne." This sumptious arm-chair was look at the picture that Paris presents at this moment; you allowed to remain for some time on its platform in the grand have but to cast your eyes upon the operatives of Paris, and salon of reception, that the gamins might sit on it in turn as when you have taken the trouble to discover that they do not labor-not because they will not, but because they really have not work to do, I think the most powerful arguments of the their head, and paraded it, with frantic shouts and cries, from citizen who has preceded in will be everthrown. I am now ball to hall; and the drums in each rolled as they passed. It about to cite facts which took place in 1840, 1841, and 1842, was then taken, by the great stairway, down to the garden of when all was quiet, and when every thing was in a state you the Tuilcries, where were two half-naked patriots on norse, would wish it to be now. Well, (I am sorry to speak of myself, but I must do so in order to tall you truths.) Well, I ave been a workman twelve years in Paris. I remained for King at Berlin against the Prussian Constituent mous droit au parail. These discourses may be curious for in the solemn march by the principal avenue; thence across eight months without finding any thing to do; I became a seller of calicoes, then butcher's apprentice, tookseller, clerk Rue Royale : thence along the whole extent of the Boulevards, of a wine-merchant, cook, compositor; well, the result of all these changes was, that, furturately for me, I had a sister who some pieces of five franch; and, offer all these changes of trade, the result was that I was obliged to sell all the books that I had before bought, all the clothes, all the lines that had been sent me, and all the wearing apparel that I had purchased; certainly, you could not say that I was unwilling to work, since I tried every thing. Therefore, gentlemen, when you are told that the laboring closes can always find work when they wish it, and can secure for themselves positions respectable and even comfortable, it may be true for a few, but for the great majority it is not true.

> LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nev. 17. The middling class of cotton, that is of American, ranging

from 31d to 32d, is rather dearer. The demand having runstrongly upon those descriptions all the week, they are now so much eleared off the market as to be comparatively scarce, and a point higher. Fair quality and upwards are without change, being still quoted at 3ad for Uplands and Mobile, and fair Ocieans at 44d. The same may be said of long stapled descriptions, Sea Islands, Egyptians, and Brazils, and indeed. of the market generally. And we may also remark as before, that cotton is held with more confidence, and the existing rates regarded as extremely low, under the uncertainty which still exists as to the extent of the coming crop.

The steamer Wandott, whose loss in the Musicalipi river was reported a day or two ago, it appears struck a song about fourteen miles above Vicksburg, during a dark and cold night, man democratic societies in Paris prompted those of Vienna, and sunk some five minutes after striking. Reports vary as to and supplied them with professors of barricades. They have the number of persons drowned-some stating them at fifteen been in constant communion with the worst of the Paris clubs, and others as high as thirty. All the cabin passengers escaped.

> FREAKS OF AN ELECHANT -- Considerable excitement as weil as amusement was created in New York city on Tuesday, on the occasion of lending an elephant, which arrived there from Calcutta, for Raymond & Waring's managerie, in the ship Tallsman. It is in chatge of a native keeper, who, ance of a number of individuals, finally succeeded in chaining

THE LEARNED SLAVE .- Rev. H. W. ELLIS, the learned slave, liberated by subscriptions in the Presbyterian Synod et in suspicion and aversion, or absolute danger and evil, the Louisiana and Alabama, has commenced his labors in Africa government and people to whom the members of them owe with zeal. He is studying the languages of two tribes, in order to preach to them in their own tengue. He says that the Mandingoes claim him for their countryman, because bis grandtather was born in Africa. This tribs are Mahomedane, pects of the Government. The Minister of Foreign Affairs read a narrative of the mediation between Austria and Sarparted from the right principles in this question, should forfeit ing Hebrew when written in Arabic character. He speaks in proceed a narrative of the mediation between Austria and Sar-